

cones and pronotum dirty white; dorsum of thorax with pale streaks and spots; in the lighter forms the dorsum is light with darker streaks and spots; antennae pale on basal portion, remainder dark; forewings whitish, with brown spots scattered over surface.

Head not strongly deflexed; vertex with a foveal impression discally on each side of median line; genal cones nearly as long as vertex, rounded at apex, slightly divergent. Forewings rounded at apex, conspicuously spotted, pterostigma very small, short.

♂.—Anal valve longer than forceps, broad at base and tapering toward apex somewhat. Forceps broader and shorter than in *A. ceanothæ* tapering gradually to a blunt point at apex. ♀.—Genital segment not as long as rest of abdomen, thick at base and tapering to acute apex and slightly upcurved.

Described from four males and four females all collected at Fallen Leaf Lake, El Dorado County, California, August 21, 1916, by W. M. Giffard.

Holotype, male (No. 464), in collection of the California Academy of Sciences.

Of the species previously described, *A. ceanothæ* Crawford (U. S. Nat. Mus. Bul. 85, p. 130) appears to be most closely similar in structure and appearance, except that in the species referred to the wings are perfectly clear.

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## A New Parasitic Cynipid Reared from a Clover Aphid (Hym.).

By L. H. WELD, Bureau of Entomology, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Through Mr. H. L. Viereck of the Biological Survey there came into my hands recently for examination a series of parasitic Cynipidae reared from a clover aphid at Twin Falls, Idaho, by Mr. Ralph H. Smith. The species runs to the genus *Chariops* (formerly known as *Allotria* or *Xystus*) and seems to be new. An examination of the literature shows that only eight American species of this genus have been described, one in the subgenus *Bothrioxysta* and the rest in the typical subgenus. From the published descriptions and from a study of the types of four of the species in the United States National Museum, the following synopsis may indi-

cate the relation of the species. The size and shape of the radial cell seem to give good specific characters and it is best studied of course in balsam mounts, but a two-thirds objective and ocular micrometer will serve the purpose on well mounted pinned specimens. As here used the "radial cell ratio" is the length of the radial cell divided by the width (inside measurements) and the "cell to wing ratio" is the maximum width of the front wing divided by the greatest width of the radial cell.

Genus CHARIPS Haliday.

Scutellum with 1-2 pits.....subgenus *Bothrioxysta* Kieffer.  
♀; bred from *Siphonophora ambrosiae* on *Ambrosia*; Massachusetts

**ambrosiae** Ashmead.

Scutellum without pits.....subgenus *Charips* Haliday.  
"Head higher than broad."

♂ and ♀; bred from an aphid on *Tanacetum*; Massachusetts

**areolata** Kieffer.

♂ and ♀; bred from *Aphis atriplicis*; Massachusetts

**hayhursti** Kieffer.

Head broader than high or not stated.

♀ antennae 14-segmented.

♂ and ♀; bred from aphid on pine in Florida. **lachni** Ashmead.

♀ antennae 13-segmented.

"Radial cell almost twice as long as broad"; female; California

**bakeri** Kieffer.

Radial cell ratio 1:2.14; cell to wing 1:5.4; male; reared from orange aphid, Florida.....**xanthopsis** Ashmead.

Radial cell ratio 1:2.3; cell to wing 1:5.0; segments 3, 4, 5 in male antenna all excised; male and female.....**brassicae** Ashmead.

Radial cell ratio 1:2.3; cell to wing 1:8.6; female; reared from tomato aphid in Florida.....**megourae** Ashmead.

Radial cell ratio 1:2.4; cell to wing 1:7.0; segments 3, 4, 5 in male antenna not excised; male and female.....**leguminosa** Weld.

**Charips (Charips) leguminosa** new species.

♀.—Polished black, legs and first five segments of antenna testaceous.

Head broader than thorax with scattered white hairs; facial line .8 and axial .56 of transfacial; lateral ocelli farther from each other than from eye; interocular area slightly broader than high; malar space equal to ocell-ocular; antennae 13-segmented, first and second stout and subequal, 3-5 slender and becoming shorter, 6-13 incrassated and increasing in length to 12th with last one and one-half times preceding, all last eight showing in balsam about four longitudinal ridges in the middle of each of which is an elliptical clear spot.

Pronotum with scattered white hairs. Mesoscutum broader than long, without trace of grooves but a few microscopic white hairs. Scutellum half as long as mesoscutum, conical in outline but rounded behind, no pits at base. Propodeum with two outwardly bent carinae enclosing a

smooth area broader than high, lateral areas pubescent. Legs slender, femora 'infuscated, all tarsi longer than tibiae, claws simple. Wings longer than body, with distinct dark veins, radial cell closed, its length divided by width (inside measurements) gives a quotient of 2.4, maximum width of wing divided by width of radial cell gives 7.0, second abscissa of radius one and one-half times first, from bottom of radial cell a spur sticks straight downward two-thirds as long as first abscissa of radius, a perpendicular line erected at middle of longitudinal axis of wing would just touch apex of radial cell, surface pubescent with dark hairs, margin ciliate.

Abdomen nearly as long as thorax, longer than high, with ring of hairs at base. Using width of head as a base the length of mesonotum ratio is 1.0, antennae 2.6, wing 3.4.

♂.—Antenna 14-segmented, less abrupt change in size and color between segments 3-5 (which are not excavated) and the last nine, length 2.6 times width of head.

Length of five males .55-.9 mm., average .7 mm. Length of eight females .7-.9 mm., average .8 mm.

*Type*: Cat. No. 22589 U. S. Nat. Mus. Type female, allotype and one male and four females paratypes. One pair paratypes with Acad. Natl. Sci. Phila., one pair in Coll. Biol. Survey, and two females (one in balsam) and one male with author.

*Type-locality*: Twin Falls, Idaho.

*Biology*: Reared from *Aphis bakeri* Cowan, the clover aphid, June 15 and in July, 1919, by Mr. Ralph H. Smith, who says he has made repeated unsuccessful attempts to rear this Cynipid as a parasite of the aphid but on two occasions reared them in cages along with *Aphelinus lapsiligni* Howard, the most important parasite of this aphid. He is therefore inclined to believe that the *Charips* is not a primary parasite but is a parasite of *Aphelinus lapsiligni* Howard instead.

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## Labenidae, a New Family in the Ichneumon-oidea (Hymen.).

By HENRY L. VIERECK, U. S. Bureau of Biological Survey,  
Washington, D. C.

*Labena* Cresson, the following new genus and possibly *Apechoneura* Kriechbaumer differ from *Grotea* Cresson and most other, if not all other, Ichneumonidae in having the